

Responsible Government.

It is of supreme importance that the subject of Responsible Government should be thoroughly understood, inasmuch as the people will, in a few weeks at most, be called upon to decide whether or not they desire to have that form of Government inaugurated in this Colony simultaneously with its admission into the Dominion of Canada. It would seem to be a work of supererogation to undertake to prove that the people of British Columbia would be studying their true interests, as well as consulting their own dignity and self-respect, in seeking to enter the Dominion upon a political basis not inferior to that of the Provinces with which they unite. It is scarcely credible that there should be found in the Colony those who would wish it to take a lower political status than that occupied by the new Province of Manitoba. It is impossible to realize that there are those amongst us who would prefer that the local affairs of this Colony should be administered by the appointees of Ottawa, instead of by the choice of the people. And yet, incredible as it may appear, we find a New Westminster paper pronouncing distinctly against Responsible Government! When, however, the idiosyncrasies of that paper are borne in mind, the phenomenon need not occasion much wonderment. It may be mentioned, just as a matter of history, that twelve months ago the paper in question was equally pronounced upon the utter impracticability of the Canadian Pacific Railway scheme, intimating in terms disagreeably plain that any man who would suggest the possibility of such a railway as the result of Confederation was a little better than—well, than he ought to be. Nay, was it not equally pronounced in its denunciation of the whole scheme of Confederation? Now it yields to none even of the most tried and uncompromising advocates of Confederation and the Railway in its enthusiasm in portraying the obvious benefits of both. In truth the editor of the paper in question may be regarded as chiefly remarkable for what we may be permitted to designate as journalistic convolutions—the marvelous facility of adaptation to circumstances—the astonishing grace and agility with which he can right-about-face and wheel into the line of public opinion at the eleventh hour. Thus it is by no means unreasonable to hope that he will in due time be found equally loud in singing paens of praise of Responsible Government. But we must hasten to the primary object of the present article—that of pointing out the utter untenability of the objections raised by our up-river contemporary. He says, 'To carry out the system, there cannot be less than thirty members in the Lower House, and, say, twelve in the Upper Chamber.' And, having thus laid down the basic he proceeds to run up the 'bill of costs' to \$33,000, as the expense merely comprising the machinery of Legislation appertaining solely to the Legislative Halls," and then exultingly claims to have conclusively demonstrated the utter impracticability of the thing. It might be asked, 'What if it should require that number of men and that amount of money to work out Responsible Government? Is British Columbia too poor to carry on self-Government?' But what if his basis be all wrong? If with the powers of self-Government the Colony shall have the power to say what that Government shall cost, this whole theory set up on the banks of the Fraser must crumble to dust. Why are thirty members in the Lower House and twelve members in the Upper House a sine qua non to the carrying out of Responsible Government? For the matter of that, why is an Upper House necessary at all? Ontario, the most important Province of the Dominion, with population rapidly approaching two millions, has only one Chamber. Why should British Columbia have two? In the whole history of the discussion of Confederation in this colony this is the first time that a second Chamber has been suggested. And we hesitate not to say that a second Chamber is no more needed than a fifth wheel to a coach. As far as the number of members necessary to constitute the local Legislature is concerned, it is purile to assert that 'there cannot be less than thirty.' There can be only ten; but we have no hesitation in saying that, in the present circumstances of the country, twenty would be ample for all purposes. Then, as to the payment of the members and heads of Departments and clerks, and all that sort of thing, did it not occur to our sly contemporary that such expenses would accrue whether we have Responsible or Irresponsible Government? The chief difference would be this: Under Responsible Government the people would have full power to fix the expenses high or low; whereas, under Irresponsible Government they would not possess that power. So that, when our contemporary asserts that Retrenchment and Responsible Government are incompatible, he only proclaims his unfamiliarity with the whole subject. Responsible Government is a principle which may be worked out by few or by many, with

little expense or with much, just as the people may will it. The allusion to 'humbug,' 'quacks,' 'professional politicians,' and all that sort of thing are scarcely deserving of attention. Our contemporary has acquired the habit of denouncing as 'professional politicians' all who take the liberty of dissenting from his own views. It occurs to us to ask 'Who and what is the editor of the *Guardian*? Is he not a bungling apprentice in the profession of politics? Surely it ill becomes him to sneer at 'professional politicians'! To conclude, the attempt of our contemporary to demonstrate the inadaptability of the system of Responsible Government to the wants and circumstances of this colony, as a Province of the Dominion, is, we must be permitted to say, one of the weakest efforts it has ever been our lot to witness.

"The Mediterranean of the Pacific."

Such is the title conferred upon the principal paper in *Harper's Magazine* for the present month. The paper is from the pen of the Rev Thomas Somerville, late Minister of St Andrew's Church in this city. It will, therefore, possess peculiar interest to the bulk of our readers, as well on account of the high estimation in which its author is held here as because it treats upon matters of local interest. The paper is written in a fresh, piquant and interesting style, and is illustrated with fourteen engravings and some maps, including admirable views of Victoria, Nanaimo, Port Townsend, Seattle, Olympia, a lumbering scene in Washington Territory, an Indian cemetery, the Indian school at Nanaimo, an Indian camp at Cape Mudge, together with a portrait of 'The Duke of York and his consort—illustrious Indians of these parts. The paper is chiefly devoted, as its title would readily indicate, to a description—and a vivid and able description it is—of Puget Sound and the various places thereon bordering, together with a passing glance at the larger questions of future empire and international concernment, arising thereout. It may be proper to mention that the occasion of most of these observations was the cruise made in these waters a little more than a year ago by the Hon W H Seward and his illustrious party, of which party the author of the paper under review formed one. Glittering with flashes of wit and flights of humor, we must regret that the length of this interesting paper forbids its reproduction in *extenso* in our columns. One or two brief extracts must, therefore, suffice; and for the rest we must recommend the reader to secure, if possible, a copy of *Harper* for September. Referring to the marvelous transition wrought by the westward course of empire and by steam, the writer says:

"It is only a few years ago since the 'Great Northwest' indicated the States of Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, and the States between New England and the Rocky Mountains. Since that time the cry of gold has led thousands of our population across the Rocky Mountains, and the glistening peaks of the Nevada range, to the sunny slopes and verdant valleys of the Pacific. Thriving cities have arisen on the plains where roamed huge herds of buffalo. The regions where half-savage Indians reared cattle, and where the traders and trappers of the Hudson Bay held almost undisputed sway, are now organized portions of the republic, with recognized laws and promising institutions. California is now a rich and settled State of the Union, with a future the greatness of which we can only conjecture. The river banks of Idaho and Montana are dotted with camps of gold and silver miners—the hardy pioneers of a great and prosperous country. The broad prairies and the beautiful valleys of Oregon are filled with a sturdy race of agriculturists; the cars creep along the fastnesses where the Indian could scarce find a trail; and the steamers ply for nearly a thousand miles from the mouth of the Columbia—that Achilles of rivers. In Washington Territory, so long the debatable ground, and the scene of Indian massacres, the lumbermen are cutting their way into the old forests; and fleets of trading vessels are lying at anchor in its harbors. Nay, far north, beyond where the Nootka savage strings his shells, and the hardy Hydah shaves his canoes, Alaska is heard knocking at the gate of the republic, seeking entrance where so many others have entered in: 'Westward the star of empire takes its way.' Illinois is no longer in the far West. Minnesota and Nebraska are only frontier States on the way to the 'true Northwest.'

The railway linking the far West to the far East was opened in July last. The full significance of that important announcement can scarcely be estimated. It will change the aspect of a great and productive region. The Indian already stands aghast as he sees the line of cars—that greatest of all great 'modicines'—rattling along the plains where he hunted the buffalo, and withdraws to the northward. He hears in the whistle of the engine the death-knell of all his race. The trapper hears it, and hurriedly gathers up his traps and little 'fixins,' and, with his squaw and half-breed brood, retreats before the surging flood of immigration. They hear, not afar off, 'the rush of waves where soon shall roll a human sea'—sea that shall sweep them before it.

These regions, of which many knew little, save by the tales that came floating back of the exploits of Jed Smith and Kit Carson, the hardy pioneers; of Skipper Gray, who first breached the breakers on the bar of the Columbia, of Captain Bonneville, who made his way to them by land; of Sutter, who found a bank of gold in his millrace,—of old Downie, telegraph 'Major' who always 'struck it' when he slept—these regions have all been brought near by the railway. Thousands have left their homes in the East for a month's vacation and a trip to California during the last summer. They have been to see us and gone away again, to toll of our snow-tipped mountains, and giant forests, and rocky gulches, with the glittering gold, and pleasant corn-covered valleys and vine-clad hills. To us in the West it seemed as if New York and Philadelphia and Chicago had gone out on the 'tramp.' In August the writer met an author from New York in the Willamette Valley, a professor from Iowa away up the Cascade Falls of the Columbia, a couple of Senators from Washington strolling it through an Oregon forest, the Governor of Illinois at a social

gathering in Portland, dined with the Vice-President on board one of the Oregon Steamship Company's vessels, near to the 49th parallel, had a drink with an Eastern editor in one of the ice-caves of Washington Territory, and spent three of the happiest days of his existence with Seward and his party, on the pleasant waters of the Puget Sound.'

The San Juan question—here is his definition of it:

'What is the San Juan question? This, my reader, is a red flag, which, with another called 'the Alabama claims,' is shaken occasionally in the face of John Bull to rouse his choler. Serious enough, for more than once it has been nearly the occasion of war between two great countries.'

Having given a very readable account of the earlier history of this question, he proceeds to put the case in the following rather lucid way:

'The treaty appears to have been made under the erroneous impression that there was only one channel between the mainland and Vancouver Island. At the time, the Rosario Straight was the best known and the most commonly used; the Haro Straight has since been surveyed, and is the most direct and best channel. Now the Island, or rather the islands, for there are thirty of them, lie between these two straits; so if the line passing through the middle of the channel means Rosario Straight, they belong to Britain; but if through the Haro Straight, they belong to the United States. The channel? Are we to understand the channel best known in 1846-46, while they were discussing terms, or the main channel, as now ascertained by survey? The mere insertion of the four letters H A R O would have prevented the 'difficulty.'

Then follows a settlement of the whole matter in dispute, for which both parties thereto ought to be profoundly grateful:

'We beg very respectfully to settle the whole difficulty, and submit the following proposal to all concerned: During the summer of 1858 a middle channel was discovered, called the Douglas Channel. If it were taken as the boundary, San Juan and a few islands would fall to the British: Orcas, Lopez and all the others to the United States. San Juan is of more importance to the English than to the United States; for, though it does not command the harbour of Victoria, as was ignorantly stated by the British Foreign Secretary, yet it is distant only six miles from Vancouver Island, and commands the strait by which ships would pass from Victoria into British Columbia. At present the Americans have a garrison at one end, and the English at the other. There they are, ready to blow each other off at a signal from their chiefs, yet enjoying the most friendly intercourse, assisting each other to hunt the deer and fish the salmon.'

We should be extremely glad to see more papers from the same pen.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Europe.

PARIS, Sept 7.—The *Moniteur* says orders have been given to barricade the streets. The people are leaving the city in the utmost haste. The Prussians have appeared

therefore, suffice; and for the rest we must recommend the reader to secure, if possible, a copy of *Harper* for September. Referring to the marvelous transition wrought by the westward course of empire and by steam, the writer says:

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PARIS, Sept 7.—The Duke de Grammont arrived here yesterday, having escaped from France via Havre. The Duke states that the present revolutionary government in Paris cannot last, and predicts its speedy fall.

The English Government, in conjunction with other neutral powers, are about to make another appeal to Prussia to conclude peace based on the following propositions: French territory to be held inviolate, France to pay Germany's war expenses. General disarmament of France. Destruction of all fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine. It is believed these terms will be acceptable to the Republic.

PARIS, Sept 7.—The Prussians have entered France via Belfort and are going to Metz. General Vinoy with 300,000 men is coming from Sedan to Lyons. It is rumored he had an engagement with the Prussians in which he got worsted.

LUXEMBOURG, Sept 7.—A terrific assault has been made upon the fortifications of Luxembourg. The besiegers opened a sharp fire of artillery upon the city. Enemy assaulted the works with the bayonet. Garrison successfully resisted the attack and repulsed the Prussians totally. The Prussians have withdrawn from the neighborhood and the French remain at Montmedy. All the Prussian residents within the city are setting fire to their houses and half the city is destroyed.

PARIS, Sept 7.—A circular has just been issued by Jules Favre which contains the following points: The policy of France is that of leaving Germany master of her own destinies. The King of Prussia has said he made war against a dynasty and not against France. That dynasty gone France is free. The delegation sent to King William says Bismarck demands Alsace and Lorraine, the Baltic fleet and four thousand million francs.

London, Sept 6.—The citizens of the South German States, including Carles, Rhine, Mayar, & Suabia and Munich, have petitioned for a union to North Germany.

ROMA, Sept 7.—The Proclamation of stating that France has become a Republic caused profound sensation here. Arrests made by the authorities since the event are innumerable. Hundreds are imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy.

PARIS, Sept 7.—Rumors are in circulation of a difficulty existing between Gen Trochu and the Ministry. It appears, however, that the matter has been arranged and harmony restored. The difficulty arose on a question of arming all classes of the people, which Trochu firmly opposed.

BERLIN, Sept 7.—The Russian Government is about to propose a Congress of the Great Powers. Prussia will certainly decline any participation.

LONDON, Sept 7.—Special dispatches from Florence of the 3d inst. say that a deputation from Nica was received this morning by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They announce that Nica is weary of the tyrannical yoke of France. The people of the town and

country have also refused to join the Garde Mobile.

LONDON, Sept 7.—A correspondent at Luxembourg writes that the garrison at Metz is starving, and that beef at Luxembourg is \$2 per pound.

PARIS, Sept 7.—A large force of cavalry which escaped from Sedan reached here this morning.

Later—Evening—No one knows what is to be done here. There is no fire, no spirit in the people. The report is extant that the Prussians are approaching, and the Government is busy distributing places. To-day the troops are marching into Paris, and there is an ugly rumor that there are no balls to fit the cannon on the fortifications.

Utah.

SALT LAKE, Sept 7.—Parties in Cache Valley at work on the road have discovered a huge cave with a stream of water running through it. They explored it with lights for six miles, but found no other opening. Portions of it were so high that the roof could not be seen. Another exploration of the natural wonder will soon be made.

Montana.

CHARYMINE, Sept 7.—The election yesterday passed off quietly throughout the Territory. Johnson was elected Representative to Congress by a small majority. The women throughout the Territory very generally voted.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 7.—More deep water vessels have arrived within the last four days than during the same period for years. The list foots up thirty, of nearly 30,000 tons burden.

President Grant has decided not to start for California before next Spring. He will probably be here in May or June.

Gen Sherman arrived at the wharf at 6 o'clock. A splendid reception was accorded him. The military were out in strength and immense crowds filled the streets and cheered incessantly. He was carried into the hotel on the shoulders of the crowd.

The excitement over the election was almost entirely lost in that of the reception of Gen Sherman. The Taxpayers ticket is generally elected with the exception of Austin (Democrat) for Tax Collector, and Rosenfield (Dem.) for Fire Commissioner. The total vote is about 19,300. The straight Republicans and anti-Chinese each polled from 100 to 200 votes.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE MR. FOLOMON B. LEVI is no more connected with the undersigned. A. MAYER, 89

Victoria, Sept. 5th, 1870.

Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Co., Limited.

A MEETING OF DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD IN NEW DUNNIN HALL, COLONIAL BUILDING ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 8TH INSTANT, AT 2 P.M., TO APPOINT COMMITTEES AND TRANSAK OTHER BUSINESS.

J. CHESTNEY BALES, JOHN JESSOP, HENRY SECRETARY.

Victoria, September 8, 1870.

FOR VICTORIA.

THE EAST SAILING SCHOOL.

LOVETT PEACOCK,

Will leave San Francisco for Victoria on the 18th inst.

For particulars apply to

PICKETT AND HARRISON,

San Francisco; or to MILLARD & REEDY, Victoria.

C. STROUSS,

Importer of

Dry Goods and General Merchandise,

892 Wharf Street, Victoria.

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Dealer in

COAL AND WOOD,

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Oriental Restaurant.

YATES ST, VICTORIA, B.C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BECOME PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, SOLICIT THE SUPPORT OF THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

MEALS 50 CENTS EACH.

A first-class French Cook has been engaged.

25 Rooms for private parties and families.

WHITE & PAGDEN.

Blanks.

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IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

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150 KEGS NO 1 & NO 2 SANDWICH ISLANDS SUGAR.

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For Insuring every kind of Property in all parts of the World from Loss or Damage by Fire.

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH its agents are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the public, and the extent of its business, render its establishment one of the most valuable in the world. It has paid more than Nine Millions Sterling in the discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.

The security offered to the public by the Phoenix Office is unimpaired, comprising in addition to the large invested capital of the Company the whole fortunes of numerous proprietors, composed of some of the principal men in the Kingdom. An ample and short time insurance is afforded upon all kinds of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia on the most favorable terms.

Prompt cash payment and full power to settle all losses and claims without referring to the Head Office in London.

Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had application to, THOS. C. NUTTALL, Agent, Government Street, Victoria, B.C., opposite Masonic Hall.

The Standard LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GOVERNOR: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCLEUCH AND QUEENS- BURRY, K.G.

DEPUTY GOVERNORS

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALRETH, M.P. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES: 3 & 5 George Street, Edinburgh, S2 King William Street, London, 3 Pall Mall East, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY: W.H. THOMSON, F.R.S.E.

COLONIAL & FOREIGN SECRETARY: D. CLUNIE GREGOR.

Total amount of Invested Funds, £4,095,589 16 2.

Annual Revenue, £703,450 19 9.

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CAPITAL: TEN MILLION DOLLARS
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LIFE BRANCH—Special advantages. Large participation in profits. Exemption of insured from liability to Partnership. Profits divided every five years. Fees paid by the Company.

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Britannia Iron Works, Bedford. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes.

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The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.

The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-toned Steam Cultivator.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.

The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

J. & F. HOWARD thus received

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE

AND A SILVER MEDAL.

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed and this their third the most severe an prolonged ever known.

Oct 22

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with O. B.'s genuine goods, and that their articles are not adulterated.

To insure thorough completeness their Pickles are all prepared from Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM "Crown" Corks; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

O. & B. are Agents for F. & P. PERIN'S OLEO-ATE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers every description of O'Brien's Stores of the best quality.

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H. F. Heisterman,

LAND AGENT,

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